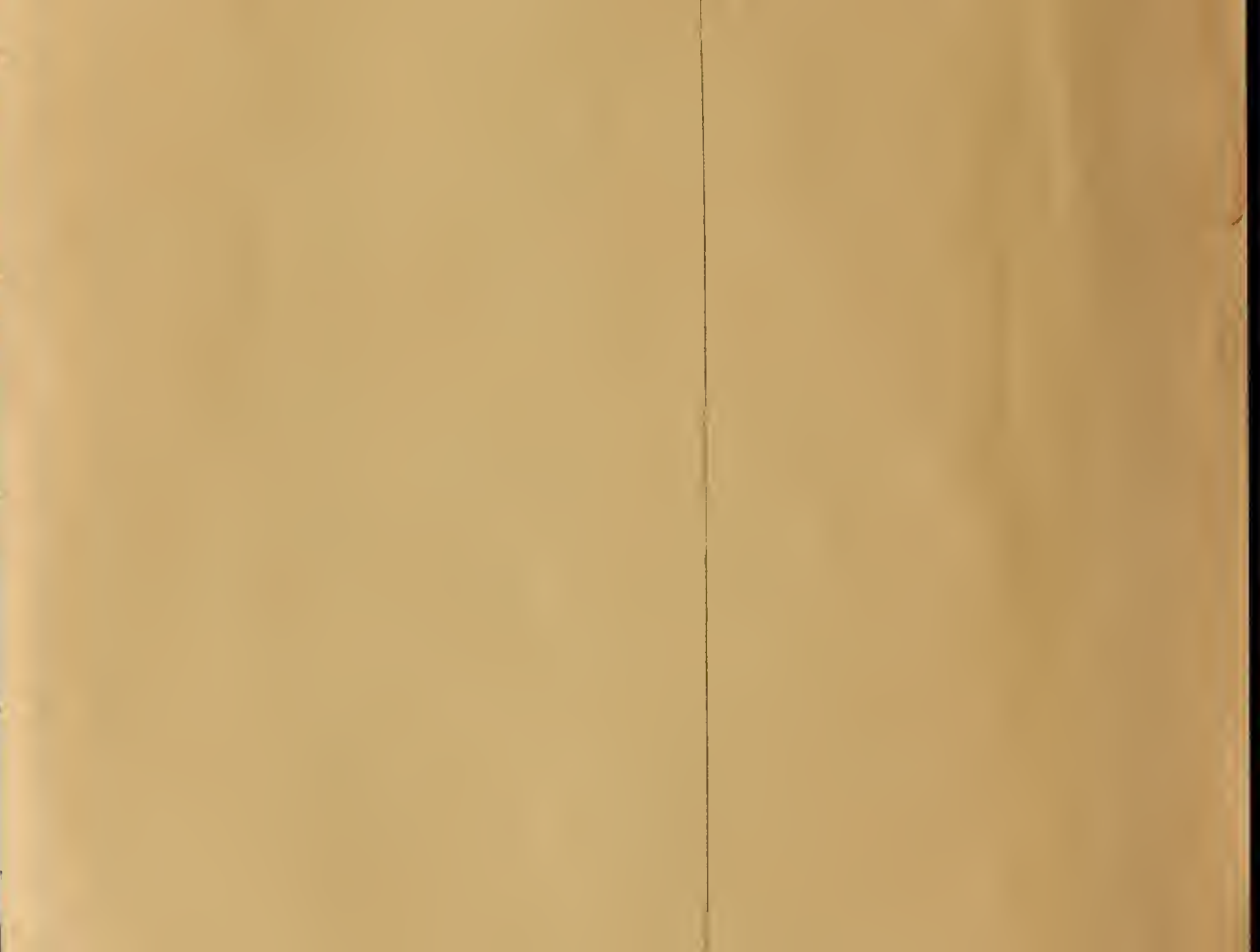


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Souvenir Album of  
**J**esuit **C**olleges and **U**niversities  
in the United States



Ad Majorem  
Dei Gloriam



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SEP 25 1918

**J**esuit **C**olleges and **U**niversities  
in the United States

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GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON, D. C.

Georgetown University, the oldest Catholic College in the United States, was founded in 1789 by Archbishop Carroll, and is situated on Georgetown Heights overlooking the city of Washington and the Potomac River. Its 1600 students are divided among the Arts and Science Department, Law, Medical and Dental Schools. Besides a Training School for nurses is had at the Georgetown University Hospital. An astronomical and seismological Observatory is situated on the grounds. The staff of 200 professors and a library of 130,000 volumes are shortly to be enlarged to care for the new Preparatory School now nearly completed and to be run as the first Jesuit Country School. It is located at Garrett Park, Maryland, nine miles from the College.



LOYOLA COLLEGE, BALTIMORE, MD.

## LOYOLA COLLEGE, BALTIMORE, MD.

Loyola College was founded in September, 1852. In April, 1853, the institution was endowed by the General Assembly of Maryland with full power "to confer" degrees which are usually permitted to be conferred in any colleges or universities of the United States.

The College course which leads to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts consists of four classes—Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior and Senior. It embraces the study of History, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; the English, Latin, Greek, German and French languages; Rhetoric, Poetry and Elocution; Logic, Metaphysics, Experimental Psychology, Natural Theology and Ethics; Christian Doctrine and Evidences of Religion.





BOSTON COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.

BOSTON COLLEGE,  
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS,  
CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.

Boston College was chartered in 1863 and the first classes were opened in 1864 with an enrollment of twenty-two students. In 1913 the classes were transferred to the new recitation building on University Heights, to which was added in 1916 the administration building, St. Mary's Hall. A library building and a science hall will be erected in the near future. The college had an enrollment in 1917-1918 of over six hundred students; while under its auspices is conducted in another part of the city the High School Preparatory to Boston College, numbering over 1400 students. Both college and high school are for day scholars only. The site of the new buildings is generally conceded to be unrivalled the country over for picturesqueness and suitability to collegiate and classical ideals.



BROOKLYN COLLEGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## BROOKLYN COLLEGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Brooklyn College was founded in 1908. It began as an Elementary and High School. As the students increased in numbers, the Elementary School was given up, and now there are High School and College departments. The first degrees were conferred in 1913 on eleven students.

For economic reasons and for conservation of forces, it was decided to concentrate the collegiate forces of the Society of Jesus in New York City in two colleges. Hence the collegiate department of The College of St. Francis Xavier in Manhattan was transferred to Brooklyn in 1913, by arrangement with the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and the degrees are now given at Brooklyn, under the title of The College of St. Francis Xavier.



CANISIUS COLLEGE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

## CANISIUS COLLEGE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Canisius College was opened in 1870, with Rev. William Becker S. J. as its first President. Its rapid growth and popularity necessitated the erection of a larger building in 1872, and the separation of the college and High School Departments in 1912.

In 1910 the erection of the central portion of the building shown here was begun on grounds situated in the residential section of the city. Besides the regular classical course, the College has a well graded scientific department, and an approved premedical school.

The addition to both sides of the present college building will be made in the very near future. The school numbers 600 students.



HOLY FAMILY CHURCH.



LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, CHICAGO, ILL.

### LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO, ILL.

St. Ignatius College, the Arts Department of Loyola University, was founded in 1869. In 1906 a tract of twenty acres on the North Shore was purchased on which Loyola Academy and the Michael Cudahy Science Hall were built. Plans are prepared for the future development of this site.

Loyola University, which is an outgrowth of St. Ignatius College, was founded in 1909. It comprises a Department of Medicine (Chicago College of Medicine & Surgery, 706 S. Lincoln St.) A School of Law, and Departments in Engineering, Arts and Sciences and Sociology and two High Schools, one on the West Side and the other on the North Shore.



ST. XAVIER COLLEGE AND ACADEMY, CINCINNATI.

## ST. XAVIER COLLEGE AND ACADEMY, CINCINNATI.

St. Xavier College was established October 17, 1831, by Bishop Fenwick, first Bishop of Cincinnati, under the name of the "Athenaeum." In 1840 it was transferred by Archbishop Purcell to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was incorporated in 1842, and chartered May 7, 1869. It has four Departments:—Department of Arts and Sciences; High School Department; Department of Economics; and Department of Journalism and Advertising. The Academy at Avondale, Cincinnati, is on the site of the "Greater St. Xavier's."

Twenty-six acres in the heart of Avondale, the former Avondale Athletic Club property, give ample space for College buildings, and provide a Campus and athletic facilities unsurpassed by any in the land.





ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

St. Ignatius, Cleveland, Ohio, was opened by the Jesuit Fathers in 1886. The Institution enjoyed a healthy growth, and proved itself a potent factor for Catholic higher education in northern Ohio. A high standard is maintained; and the attendance rose to 518 pupils in 1918.

Both in its graduate department and two high schools studies are confined to the classical course. A Meteorological and Seismological Observatory of national fame is maintained. "Lumina" is the College magazine. Student organizations, such as the literary, scientific, dramatic, musical, and athletic associations are flourishing. Day scholars only attend.



COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART, DENVER, COLO.

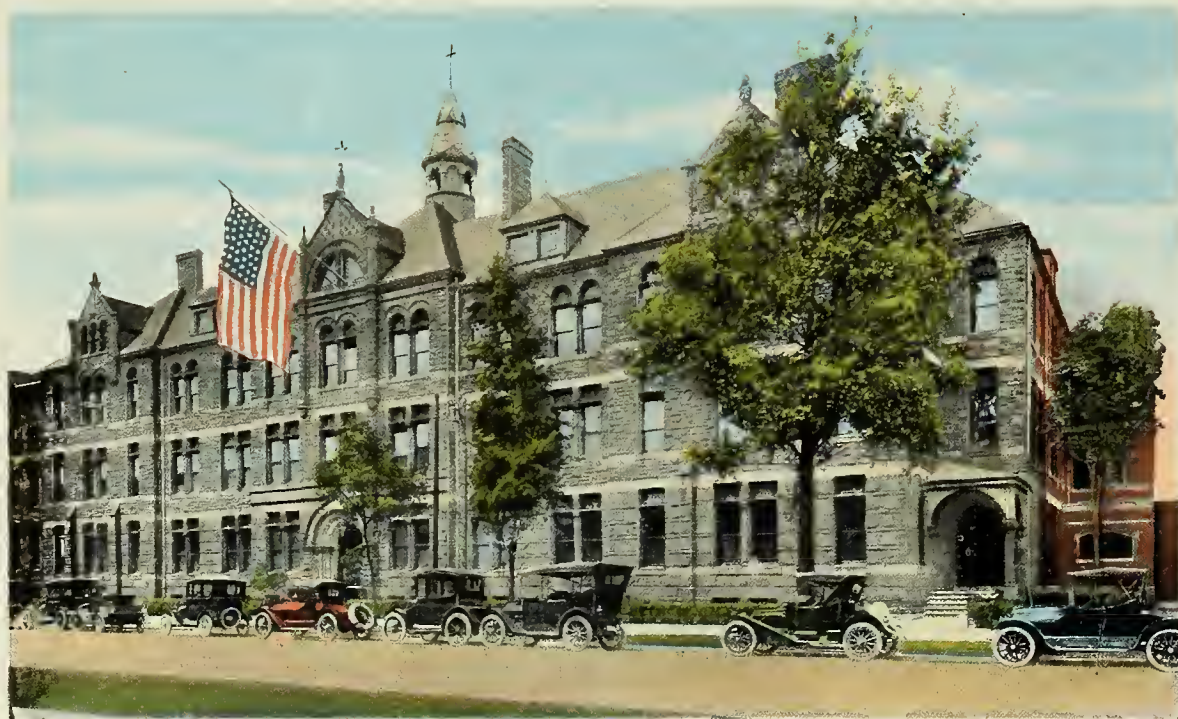
COLLEGE OF  
THE SACRED HEART,  
DENVER, COLO.

(Boarding and Day School for Boys)

This institution was opened by the Jesuit Fathers in 1888. It is situated in the suburbs of beautiful and flourishing Denver, at an altitude of a full mile above sea-level, and commands an uninterrupted view of more than 200 miles of the majestic Rocky Mountains to the West, and of miles and miles of rolling plains to the North and East. Its very location affords its students all the exceptional advantages of the world-famed climate of Colorado.

Besides its Collegiate Schools of Arts and Sciences and Letters, the College maintains a standard High-School, classical, scientific and commercial.





UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT, DETROIT, MICH.

## UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Detroit College was founded in 1877 and incorporated in 1881. On January 10, 1911, a new charter was obtained and the corporate title was changed to that of University of Detroit. Besides a High School and a College of Arts and Sciences, there are departments of Commerce and Finance, Law and Co-Operative Engineering. The Engineering School was recently added to the list of schools approved by the Secretary of War. The publications of the University are a Law Review, a College magazine and a bi-weekly newspaper. A handsome new structure in the style of the buildings of Oxford and Cambridge has just been erected to house the University departments.



FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, FORDHAM, N. Y.

## FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY.

Established as St. John's College in 1841 by Archbishop Hughes, it passed into the hands of the Jesuits in 1846. Among its former presidents it numbers Cardinal McCloskey of New York, Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, and Bishop Collins of Jamaica. In 1903 its name was changed to Fordham University. At this time Departments of Law and Medicine were established. The College of Pharmacy was added in 1912, and the School of Sociology and Graduate Studies in 1916. The roster of the University shows 175 professors and instructors and 2000 students. The University grounds have an extent of 72 acres and adjoin the Bronx Park and New York Botanical Gardens. The Schools of Law, Sociology, and Graduate Studies are located in the Woolworth Building.



ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

## ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Founded in 1854, and in 1856 endowed by act of Legislature with all the powers and privilegea of a University. The Jesuit Fathera took charge in 1884, the first President being Rev. J. F. O'Connor, S. J., his successors have been: Rev. T. W. Butler, S. J., Rev. J. O'Shanahan, S. J., Rev. J. Quinlan, S. J., Rev. A. Guyol, S. J., Rev. D. J. Murphy, S. J., Rev. A. E. Otia, S. J., and the present incumbent, Rev. E. A. Fielda, S. J.

A day school for young men and boys. Courses offered: For the present, High School and Grammar. Besides a thorough foundation in the Ancient and Modern Classics, these courses embrace Practical Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry, Elementary Physics and Chemiatry, Physical and Commercial Geography, Hiatory, the French, German and Spanish languages and Elocution.





ST. CHARLES COLLEGE, GRAND COTEAU, LA.

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE,  
GRAND COTEAU, LA.

St. Charles College was founded by the Jesuit Fathers in 1837. Two large brick buildings first composed the College. One of these was destroyed by fire in February 1900, the other in July 1907. The present beautiful structure was begun in January 1909 and to-day harbors about 200 students and 15 professors. The playgrounds take up 15 acres. College, High School, Business and Preparatory classes are taught.



ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

### SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Saint Peter's College was chartered as a University by a special Act of the Legislature of New Jersey on April 3rd, 1872. It opened on September 2nd, 1878, and first conferred academic degrees on June 25th, 1889. There are two departments the Collegiate, the Academic or High School,

The four-year College course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The High School is intended as a College preparatory course, and on the completion of four years of successful work a Diploma of graduation is conferred.

The College and High School Departments have been duly recognized by the New Jersey State Board of Education and are registered as an approved school, maintaining a complete four-year College and High School course.



ROCKHURST COLLEGE, FIFTY-THIRD ST. AND TROOST AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

## ROCKHURST COLLEGE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rockhurst College, founded by Rev. M. J. Dowling S. J. was brought to its completion 1914, by Rev. A. A. Breen, S. J. former Rector of St. Mary's College, St. Mary's Kans. The buildings are of stone and up to date, and are situated in the high and beautiful residential district in the southern part of the city.

Academic and collegiate courses are given and the college has the authority to confer such degrees as are granted by colleges and universities in the state of Missouri.

Rockhurst is for day students only. Under the direction of Rev. Father Breen, Rockhurst has grown from a faculty of three and a student body of forty in 1914 to a faculty of ten and a student body of one hundred and seventy in 1917



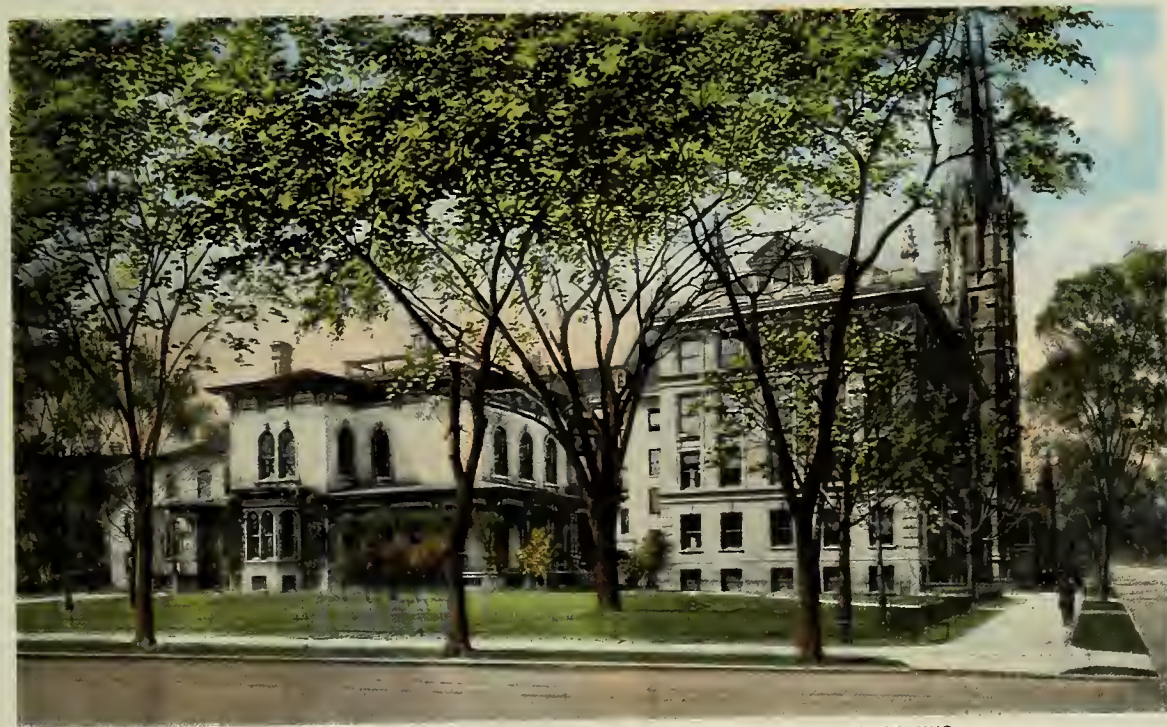


LOYOLA COLLEGE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

### LOYOLA COLLEGE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

A Catholic College, known as St. Vincents was founded in Los Angeles by the Vincentian Fathers in 1855 and granted the powers of a University in 1869. In 1911 the Jesuit Fathers took over the institution reorganizing it as a High School for day scholars only, adding a College course three years later. In 1917 the building here shown was occupied as the first of a group of similar structures. In 1918 it was found necessary to incorporate anew at which time the name of the institution was changed to Loyola College.

Centrally located in the dream city of California's sunny southland, Loyola College offers all the advantages of a Jesuit training in an environment unsurpassed and unsurpassable. Classical, Commercial and Scientific courses are available.



MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY MILWAUKEE, WIS.

From a College of 250 students to a University of ten departments, 257 professors and instructors and 1,000 students that is the record established by Marquette University within 12 short years.

It was organized in 1907 and now has colleges holding the highest attainable ratings in:

MEDICINE DENTISTRY  
ENGINEERING  
COMMERCE & FINANCE  
LAW JOURNALISM  
ARTS & SCIENCES  
MUSIC  
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR  
NURSES  
HIGH SCHOOL

Its location in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the manufacturing center of the northwest, permits the Marquette student to supplement his class room theory with practical experience and it also offers him many opportunities for self-support.





SPRING HILL COLLEGE, MOBILE, ALA.

## SPRING HILL COLLEGE, MOBILE, ALA.

Spring Hill College is one of the oldest Colleges established in the South, founded in 1830, and since 1847 under the management of the Society of Jesus. The College is picturesquely situated on an elevation of 150 feet above sea level, five miles from Mobile, where refreshing breezes from the Bay and Gulf of Mexico and the surrounding wooded hills make its location both agreeable and healthy. Buildings are massive and modern throughout, and the extensive grounds are artistically laid out with numerous walks, an endless variety of flowers, shrubs and trees. All College classes are taught, headed in each department by a strong faculty. During the course of its existence Spring Hill has sent forth hundreds of students who have achieved prominence of professional and business circles throughout the land.



COLLEGE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

## COLLEGE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The College of the Immaculate Conception, conducted by the members of the Society of Jesus, was founded in New Orleans in 1847, and is located in the Heart of the City. For over six decades of its existence it has sent forth young men to fill posts of responsibility in every walk of life. In the fall of 1911, on the completion of Marquette Hall, the College building of Loyola University, the Faculty of the College of the Immaculate Conception transferred thither its College classes, and retained its High School Department at the building on Baronne St.

The building offers every advantage for its present status, both on account of its spacious rooms, and of its location, being within a distance of only a few paces from all the important street cars while two of the principal lines pass its front entrance.



CHURCH OF MOST HOLY NAME.

MARQUETTE HALL.

THOMAS HALL.

(McDermott Memorial.)



LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

## LOYOLA UNIVERSITY NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Loyola University chartered in 1912 is delightfully situated in a garden district at St. Charles Ave. The complete University group of three thoroughly fireproof buildings presents a magnificent specimen of the Tudor Gothic style of architecture, which is so admirably adopted to educational institutions. They form one of the handsomest groups of educational buildings in the entire South, and are equipped with all the conveniences of a modern University. A number of University courses are taught, and each department is headed by a strong faculty, chosen from amongst the most prominent and capable educators.

Among the courses given are the following: Classical, Scientific, Law, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nautical Sciences, Post Graduate Medicine, Pre-Medical, Commerce, Wireless, etc.



CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

## CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

The Creighton University owes its existence to the benefactions of the Creighton family of Omaha. In 1876 a bequest of \$200,000 was made to Bishop James O'Connor of Omaha by Lucretia Creighton to carry out the wish of her deceased husband, Edward Creighton, of founding a Catholic School in Omaha. The first classes were organized in 1878, and developed into the present High School and College of Liberal Art. In 1892 a School of Medicine was added, followed by a School of Law, a School of Dentistry and of Pharmacy. This expansion was made possible and financially secure by the great liberality of Count John A. Creighton, who eventually became the greatest of the University's benefactors. There is no charge for tuition in the College nor in the High School.





ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# ST. JOSEPHS COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

St. Joseph's, the only Jesuit college in Pennsylvania, was opened in September, 1851, beside St. Joseph's Church, 317 Willing's Alley, and was chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on January 27, 1852. The present site, in the northwest section of the city, occupies the square bounded by Seventeenth, Thompson, Eighteenth and Stiles Streets, with a frontage of 1320 feet. In this location, the college was opened on September 1, 1889. Since then extensive improvements have been made, giving the best of modern class room, laboratory and gymnasium facilities. In September, 1912, a new faculty building, occupying a portion of the fourth side of the great quadrangle, was completed. The college has a faculty staff of forty, with five hundred registered students.





CAMPION COLLEGE, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS.

CAMPION COLLEGE,  
PRAIRIE du CHIEN, WIS.

Prairie du Chien is one of the oldest settlements of Wisconsin, its history dating from the year 1781. The College surroundings are both picturesque and healthful. The buildings, four in number, stand on rising ground and command extensive views of the Mississippi and Wisconsin valleys. The campus is spacious affording ample room for football, baseball, tennis and track. The view here printed, taken from the roof of Marquette Hall, shows Campion Hall in the foreground with Kostka Hall and Faculty Building to the left. Marquette Hall, built in 1915, provides dormitory facilities for students of the collegiate department. Besides suites and single rooms, there are reception rooms, billiard and smoking rooms. The building is fire proof throughout.



ST. IGNATIUS UNIVERSITY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## ST. IGNATIUS UNIVERSITY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

St. Ignatius College, an educational institution conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and giving literary, scientific and philosophical courses of study, was founded in 1855. It was incorporated by the State of California, April 30th, 1859, under the style and title of St. Ignatius College, and empowered to confer academical degrees, with such literary honors as are granted by any University in the United States.

In the month of September, 1906 Special Courses for the last two undergraduate years were added to the general course. These included Graphics and Field Work for prospective students of Engineering; Biology for prospective students of Medicine; and Jurisprudence and Constitutional and Legal History for prospective students of Law.

In September 1912, the professional branches of Law and Civil Engineering were introduced, and the institution assumed the name of St. Ignatius University.

(The view shown is the temporary building, original being destroyed in the earthquake. More magnificent buildings are planned for the future.)

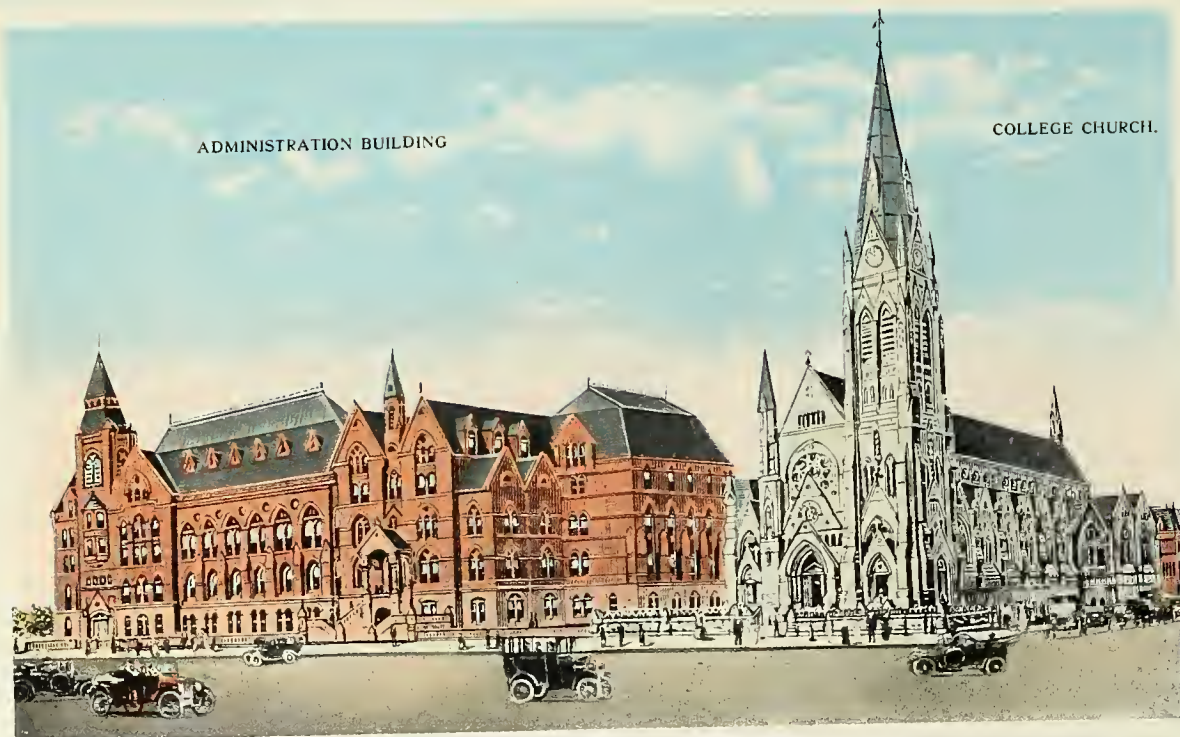


UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA, SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA.

The University is a Jesuit University, and the Pioneer Educational Institution of the Pacific Slope. Founded on March 19, 1851, it received its Charter April 28, 1855. It is situated in the fertile valley of Santa Clara, about an hour and a half by rail from San Francisco. The University now possesses the following constituent Colleges: College of Philosophy and Letters, College of General Science,

The Institute of Law, College of Engineering and the Pre-Medical Course. Outdoor sports are indulged in the year round. On November 22d, 1917, the War Department constituted it a Reserve Officers Training Corps. Military training is obligatory. The above view shows only a part of the University. The other buildings form three sides of a quadrangle in the rear.





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

COLLEGE CHURCH.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis University is in the heart of St. Louis. It has been there for 100 years (1818-1918.) In that time it has developed from a little Academy, in a stone Building on Third and Market Streets, into a College of Arts and Sciences, a Medical School, a Dental School, two Law Schools, a Divinity School, and a School of Commerce and Finance. Located in a residence district in the western part of the City. St. Louis University has 265 professors and instructors and about 1800 students: the largest non-co-educational school in the west.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS, MO.



ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. MARYS, KANSAS.

## ST. MARY'S COLLEGE ST. MARYS, KANSAS

St. Mary's College is situated in the beautiful Kaw Valley, some ninety miles from Kansas City, on the Union Pacific Railroad—a spot hallowed by the memories of the early days of Catholicity in Kansas. It is the outgrowth of the old Mission school for the Pottawatomie Indians, founded by the Jesuit Missionaries in 1848. With the removal of the Reservation to other lands, it gradually developed into a school with full academic and college departments and was chartered by the Legislature in December, 1869, with full powers to confer degrees and academic honors in all the learned professions. The course of studies embraces the College of Arts, leading to the A. B. degree, and that of Science with the degree of B. S. There are also the High School and Commercial Departments.



SEATTLE COLLEGE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

### SEATTLE COLLEGE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

Seattle College, conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, was founded in 1892. At that time the city was greatly in need of Catholic Churches and Schools: accordingly the building served as both Church and School. In 1897 the Academic or High School Course was added, and in the following year the College was incorporated and received its charter from the State of Washington, with powers to confer academic honors and degrees. In 1900 the College Course was added and then began the gradual elimination of the grades as circumstances permitted; and in September 1916, the College opened with the High School and College Courses only.



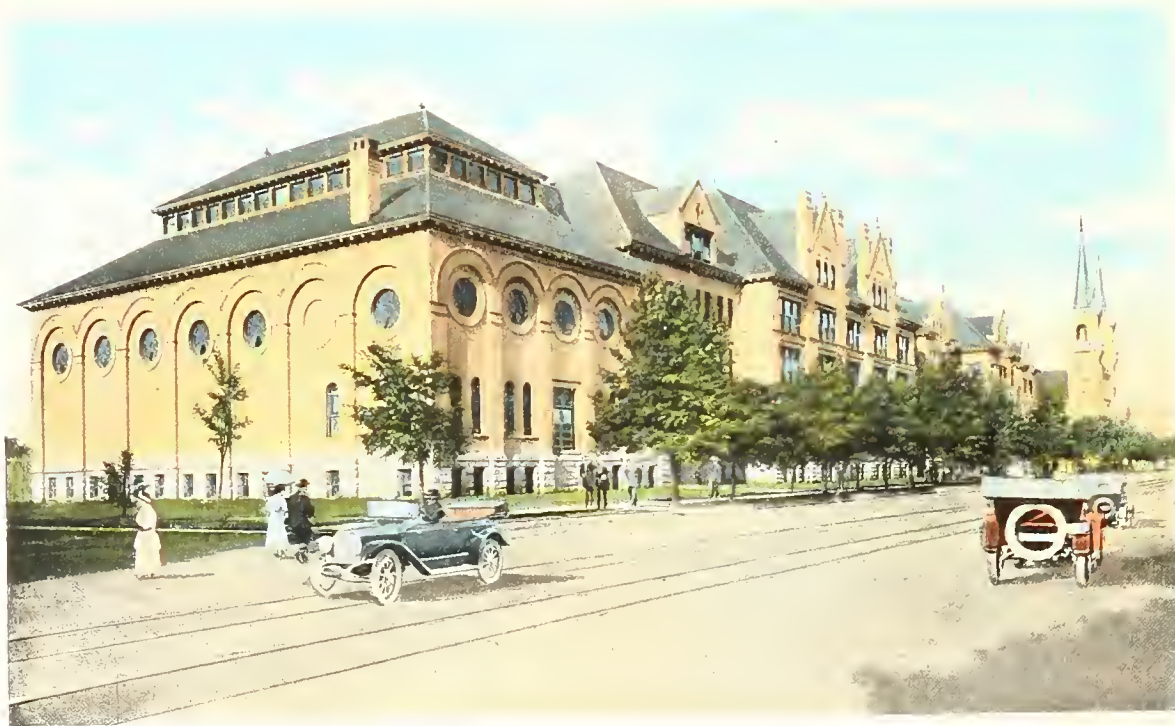


ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, SHREVEPORT, LA.

### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, SHREVEPORT, LA.

St. John's College is a day school conducted by the Jeauit Fathera. It was founded in 1902. During the sixteen years of its existence, over 1,200 students have entered the portals of St. John's. Some of these sre engaged in different lines of business, while others have gone to vsrioua Colleges and Univeraitiea to pursue higher studies and have met with signal success.

The sachedule of studiea includea the four years of High School with the lsst two years of Grammar School. The Classica, English, Msthematics, the Sciencea and Modern Languages make up the Curriculum together with Christian Doctrine for the Catholic Students.



GONZAGA UNIVERSITY, SPOKANE, WASH.

## GONZAGA UNIVERSITY, SPOKANE, WASH.

Gonzaga University is an outgrowth of the early missionary activities of the Jesuit Fathers in the Pacific Northwest.

Opened as a college for boarders and day-scholars on Sept. 15th, 1887, it was incorporated April 22nd, 1894 and empowered by the State Legislature to grant literary honors and to confer degrees.

In May 1912 Gonzaga College branched out into University courses; its title was officially changed to Gonzaga University and on April 15th, 1915, Governor Ernest Lister signed a bill previously passed by the State Legislature, which placed the law school of Gonzaga University on the same footing as that of the Washington State University. In 1917 Gonzaga's enrollment numbered 503 students.



SACRED HEART COLLEGE, TAMPA, FLA.

## SACRED HEART COLLEGE, TAMPA, FLA.

At the request of Right Rev. John Moore, Bishop of St. Augustine, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus came to Tampa to look after the spiritual interests of its people. With the growth of the city grew the need of a Catholic School for boys.

To supply this need the Sacred Heart College began its career in the rooms of the Catholic Club situated at the corner of Twiggs and Marion Sts. on Sept. 11th, 1899.

It was not long before the number of students demanded more commodious quarters. This demand was met by remodeling the old St. Louis Church. The loyalty and generosity of friends caused the erection of this present building, which was begun May 29th, 1916.



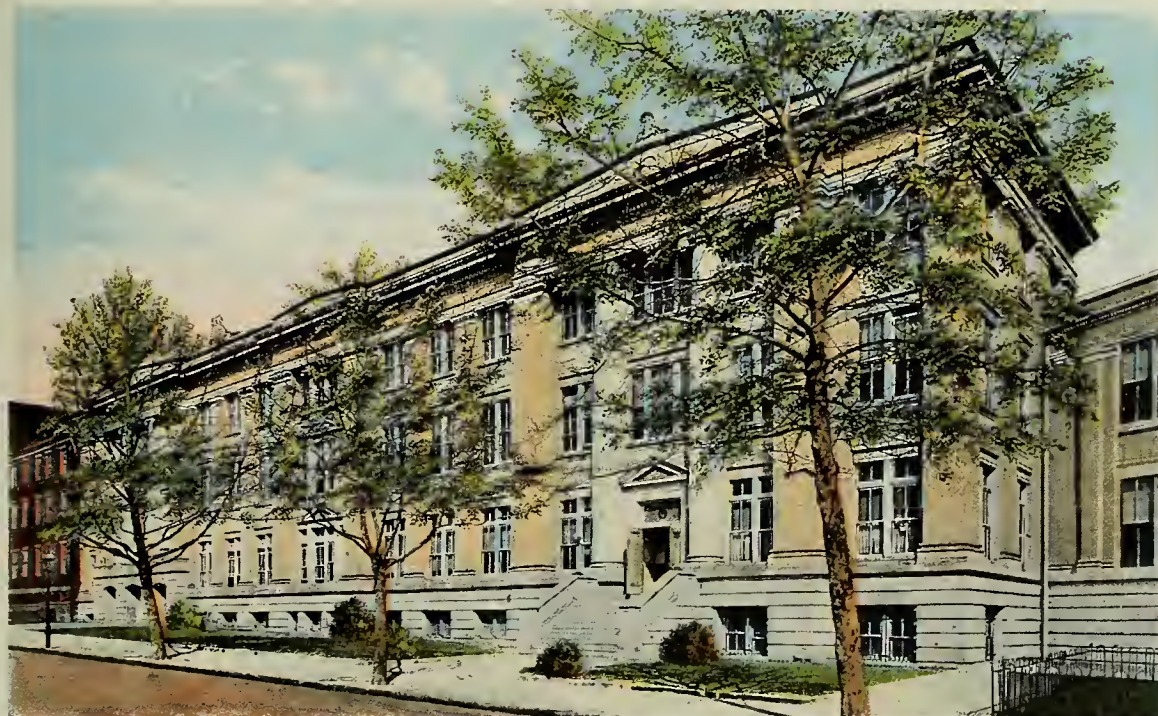


ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, TOLEDO, OHIO.

## ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, TOLEDO, OHIO.

This Institution, under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, was opened in September, 1898, and incorporated May 22, 1900, according to the general law of the State of Ohio, under the corporate title of "The St. John's College of Toledo, Ohio."

On August 29, 1903, the original charter was amended and the corporate title was change into "The St. John's University of Toledo, Ohio," with power to grant such literary honors and to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by similar colleges and institutions of learning in the United States.



GONZAGA COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### GONZAGA COLLEGE WASHINGTON, D. C.

This, the first day-college in Washington, was founded in 1821, under the name of the Washington Seminary, situated on F Street, between 9th and 10th, northwest. The progress of the Seminary was most successful, and in 1858 an application for a charter was granted by Congress with power to confer Academic Honors and Degrees. The name of the Institution was changed at the same time to that of Gonzaga College.

The steadily growing attendance made a new location necessary, and in 1871 the College opened in a modern new building on Eye Street near North Capitol Street in a quiet and most desirable part of the city.





COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS, WORCESTER, MASS.

# COLLEGE of the HOLY CROSS, WORCESTER, MASS.

Situated on one of the highest of the eminences surrounding the City of Worcester, adjoined by beautiful scenery with a delightful view of the City and adjacent country; such is the location of the College of the Holy Cross. The institution, first under the name of Seminary of Mt. St. James, was founded in 1843 and is the oldest Catholic College in New England. Very close to where the original building was erected stood the first Wigwam Church of Worcester that had been built in 1647 to teach the Indians. The Main part of the original College building was destroyed by fire in 1852 but immediately rebuilt and a year later opened again with greatly enlarged modern buildings to which in late years more entirely fireproof buildings with all modern conveniences were added. The College has today about 250 private rooms for its resident students.



# THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

## I. History.

In 1521 the French besieged the Spanish fortress of Pampluna. The officer in command offered a stubborn resistance, until a cannon ball shattered his leg. The chivalrous foe had him transported to his neighboring castle, to be cared for by his own family. This officer was Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus. To relieve the monotony of his convalescence, the wounded man asked for books. The reading of the lives of the Saints and a work on the sufferings of the Savior, inspired him with the desire of serving God as the Saints had done. On his recovery he retired to the grotto of Manresa, where for some time he led a life of meditation and penance. It was during this period of seclusion that he wrote the little book of the Spiritual Exercises, which became the guide to sanctity for millions of souls.

Ignatius soon resolved to promote the spiritual welfare of his fellowmen through the ministrations of the priesthood. While pursuing his theological studies, he gathered about him six young men, who eventually pronounced with him the private vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. They intended to go to the Holy Land and preach the gospel to the Mohammedans. Should this be impossible, it was their purpose to offer themselves to the Sovereign Pontiff in Rome, to be employed by him in any work he would be pleased to en-

trust to them. In the meantime they devoted themselves to their studies, and acquired that profound knowledge which afterwards was one of their most effectual weapons in combating the enemies of the Church. Their studies concluded, they went to Rome where the Holy Father employed them for several years in various occupations. In 1540 Pope Paul III, by his official sanction, established them as a Religious Order under the title of the "Society of Jesus". St. Ignatius, commissioned by the Pope, drew up the constitutions of the new order, which explain in greater detail its purpose and methods.

## II. Purpose.

According to these Constitutions the end of the Society is not merely the sanctification of its own members, but also the salvation and perfection of others. To achieve the latter object, two particular means have ever been most sacred to the Society: missions and institutions of higher learning. The missions were either domestic or foreign; the former, to benefit the faithful at home; the latter, to spread the faith among pagans abroad. The education of youth in higher schools served the two-fold purpose of supplying the Church with learned and zealous priests and cultured and representative laymen. The Colleges of the Society are financially independent of each other; the income of one cannot be applied to another. The fabled enormous wealth of the Jesuits can be

reduced to the vulgar prepossession that men who live in great houses must be very rich. The wealth of the Jesuits is represented in their buildings, and these cannot be alienated for any other purpose.

To fulfill the end of their Institute, Jesuits must be prepared to travel to various places, and to live in any part of the world where there is hope of God's greater service and the help of souls. This idea is expressed in their motto A.M.D.G., Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam, For the **Greater** Glory of God. The whole training of the Jesuit and the government of the Society are directed towards this end. To make it still more effective, a special vow attaches the members to the Sovereign Pontiff. Jesuits are not allowed to accept bishoprics or similar prelacies, unless specially ordered by the Holy Father. Thus 17 Jesuits were raised to the rank of Cardinals. The distinguished members of the Order include 13 Saints, 91 Blessed, and 50 Venerables

### III. Growth.

The members of the Order soon became famous for their indefatigable zeal and successful achievements in the service of the Church. The Popes employed them on important missions. They took prominent part in the discussions of the Council of Trent. St. Francis Xavier converted wide districts in India and Japan. Blessed Peter Canisius, by his endeavors to save and regain cities and principalities from the heresies of Luther and Calvin became the second Apostle of Germany. The missionaries of the Society rendered immeasurable service to the Catholic cause during the persecutions in England and Ireland. In South America they founded the well known Indian Reductions, one of the most singular and beautiful

creations of Catholic missionary activity. Approximately 100 of these Reductions existed. Perhaps the most famous were the 30 forming the "Christian Indian State" in Paraguay, where between 1610 and 1768 no less than 702,086 Indians of the Guerani tribe alone were baptized.

Jesuit Colleges were to be found in every large city of Europe. The famous Ratio Studiorum of the Society exerted an immense influence upon the schools of the day. Parallel with the teaching apostolate was developed an array of Jesuit writers producing a wealth of religious and scientific publications. Hardly a field of learning in the sacred or profane sciences but had its Jesuit experts and pathfinders. Beside theology and philosophy, the natural sciences of astronomy, meteorology and mathematics, form a brilliant page in the Society's record of scholarship. The monumental "Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus" of Père Sommervogel, in ten volumes reaching up to the year 1902, enumerates over 120,000 Jesuit writers with an almost endless list of their books, pamphlets and editions. Amid these various activities the Jesuits spread over practically all Europe, a great part of Asia, South and Central America, Canada, and parts of what is now the United States.

### IV. Suppression and Revival.

By the middle of the eighteenth century an anti-Christian philosophy, began to spread among the Catholics of Europe. It was vigorously opposed by the Jesuits. But it took hold of the leading statesmen of France, Spain, Portugal, and some minor states of Italy. By intrigues of every kind they prevailed upon their sovereigns to order a most cruel expulsion of the obnoxious Religious. Accordingly, the Jesuits were

expelled without trial or hearing. To the great detriment of religion and education thousands of pious and learned priests and lay members of the Order were ruthlessly torn from their labors in Colleges and missionary stations. Finally, Pope Clement XIV, to prevent greater evil, yielded to the brutal pressure brought to bear upon him by the enemies of the Society; and in 1773, without condemning the Order, declared it dissolved by way of a disciplinary measure. At the time the Society of Jesus had some 800 Colleges, 350 smaller residences, and 223 flourishing mission stations. It consisted of 22,000 members, half of whom were priests. Thus perished the Society, but not entirely.

Catherine II, Empress of Russia, refused to allow the brief of suppression to be promulgated in her dominions. Hence, the colleges and houses of the Society which had become Russian by the first division of Poland, continued in existence. From these, with the approval and encouragement of later Popes, the Order again spread to other countries, until it was solemnly restored by Pius VII in 1814. At the present time it numbers about 17,200 members. The restored Society has been the object of many more persecutions than the old, six of its twenty-eight provinces being dispersed.

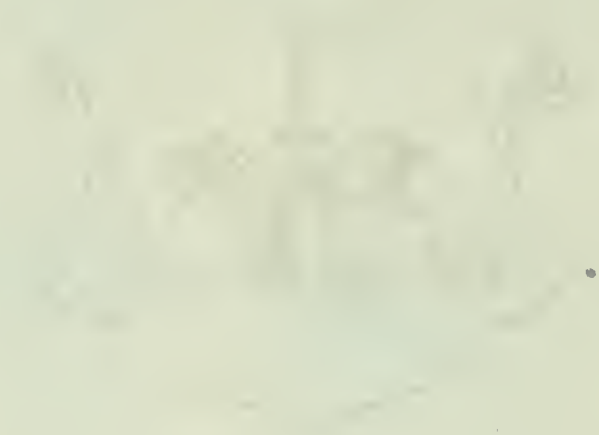
#### **V. The Jesuits in the United States.**

The name of Father Marquette, the great missionary and explorer, bespeaks the extensive activity of the French

Jesuits among the Indians about the Great Lakes. Five of these heroes who shed their blood for the Faith on United States soil, will, it is hoped, soon be given the honors of our altars. There was a similar activity carried on by the Spanish Jesuits in the south-western part of what is now the United States. The Catholics of Maryland, from the first beginnings of the settlement, were cared for by Jesuits. These priests were able to continue their work in Maryland even after the suppression. As soon as they could do so, they asked to be united with the remnant of the Order in Russia. They had been instrumental in the foundation of Georgetown University, an institution which, after the restoration of the Society, passed under the complete control of the Jesuits, and is the oldest college of the Society in this country.

Gradually the Jesuits undertook missions in the West, and in other parts of the land. As they were unable to satisfy all demands for their ministrations, they gladly welcomed the assistance of their Brethren from various countries in Europe. In 1907 all Jesuit establishments existing in the United States were grouped into the four Provinces of Maryland-New York, Missouri, New Orleans, and California. Their colleges in 1917 had a total enrollment of 21,500 students. These Provinces were, in the year 1915, erected into a new "Asslstancy," having its own representative with the Father General in Rome.





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